

GERMAN DELEGATES LEFT BERLIN IN SECRET, FEARING ATTACK

Army or any of its other troops in restoring quiet to Eastern Galicia and driving outlaws out of the country.

This is regarded as a great victory for Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, who appeared before the Council in company with Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, and exhibited many photographs showing the brutal manner in which the outlaws tortured their victims before killing them.

The armistice between Poland and Ukraine ended June 21, when officers representing Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, advised Polish Generals that Petlura had not authorized the negotiations which resulted in the armistice.

GERMANS OUST GENERAL WHO FOUGHT PEACE PACT

Hoffmann, Father of Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Removed for Refusing to Give Up Eastern Lands.

BERLIN, June 27 (Associated Press).—General Hoffmann, who was a prime mover in the negotiations leading up to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Russia, has been dismissed from his command in the Eastern District, having declared he would defend that district to the last man in defiance of the Government's orders and never recognize the Peace Treaty.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION ON BEHALF OF SOVIET

British, French and Italian Factories Oppose Intervention in Russia by the Allies.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 27.—British, French and Italian labor representatives have decided to make a general demonstration on July 30 or 31 to protest against Allied intervention in Russia. This announcement was made by Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, at the Labor Conference here today.

Mr. Henderson explained that the demonstration would be an attempt to prevent the governments of Europe from adopting a reactionary policy throughout that continent.

It would be left to each country, he added, to decide whether the demonstration would take the form of political or industrial action. Resolutions would be passed protesting against any intervention in Russia and demanding abandonment of conscription.

REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET PUT DOWN IN HUNGARY

River Monitors Engaged in Addition to the Street Fighting.

COPENHAGEN, June 27 (United Press).—A counter-revolutionary movement against the Hungarian Soviet Republic in Budapest has been suppressed, according to despatches received here today.

In addition to street fighting, river monitors bombarded Soviet headquarters Tuesday night. Crowds of spectators swarmed the banks of the Danube during the bombardment, cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs. The revolt was put down when the counter-revolutionary leaders were captured.

The latest despatches said that order had been restored and that Soviet armed guards were patrolling the streets.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION RAGING IN BUDAPEST

Warships Hoist Old National Flag and Bombard the Red Headquarters.

VIENNA, June 27.—A counter-revolutionary movement has broken out in Budapest. Monitors flying the old Hungarian national colors are bombarding Bolshevik headquarters at the Hotel Ungaria.

Pierce street fighting has taken place, but later an armistice was arranged for removing the dead and wounded.

A state of siege has been proclaimed. The government claims to be confident of suppressing the movement. Bela Kun has assumed control of the troops.

WILSON PLANS NEW INQUIRY INTO JEWISH MASSACRES

Warns Senate He Is Considering Sending Another Mission to Poland.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Wilson advised the Senate today, through the State Department, that he was considering sending another commission to Poland to investigate reports of Jewish massacres.

He said a decision would be reached after he had conferred at Paris with Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland.

The President's plans were outlined in a letter from Acting Secretary Polk in response to a Senate resolution. It was the first announcement here that Mr. Gibson had been summoned to Paris to discuss the matter with the President.

In recent reports to the State Department, Mr. Gibson said reports of mistreatment of Jews in Poland were grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Polk's letter disclosed that the President also had directed the American Minister to Romania to investigate reports of atrocities in Roumania.

Italy Abolishes International Press Censorship.

ROME, June 26.—The international press censorship has been abolished in Italy.

NEW COOPERATION TO BROADEN WITH TIME, SAYS WILSON

Peace Conference Has Developed More Than Friendship, Declares President.

PARIS, June 27 (Associated Press).—President Poincaré last night gave a dinner to President Wilson and all the delegates to the Peace Conference. Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President.

Responding to an address made by M. Poincaré, President Wilson said: "I thank you most sincerely for the words that you have uttered. I cannot pretend, sir, that the prospect of going home is not very delightful to me, but I can say with the greatest sincerity that the prospect of leaving France is very painful to me."

"I have received a peculiarly generous welcome here, and it has been pleasing for me to feel that that welcome was intended not so much for myself as for the people whom I represented. And the people of France know how to give a welcome that makes a man's heart glad. They have a spontaneity about them, a simplicity of friendship, which is altogether delightful."

STAY ENLIGHTENED BOTH HEART AND MIND.

"I feel that my stay here, sir, has enlightened both my heart and my mind. It has enabled me personally to see the evidence of the suffering and the sacrifices of France. It has enabled me to come into personal touch with the leaders of the French people, and through the medium of intercourse with them to understand better, I hope, than I understood before, the motives, the ambitions and the principles which actuate this great nation. It has, therefore, been to me a lesson in the roots of friendship in those things which make the intercourse of nations profitable and serviceable for all the rest of mankind."

"Sometimes the work of the conference has seemed to go very slowly indeed. Sometimes it has seemed as if there were unnecessary obstacles to agreement, but as the weeks have lengthened I have seemed to see the profit that came out of that. Quick conclusions would not have produced that intimate knowledge of each other's minds which I think has come out of these daily conferences."

"We have been constantly in the presence of each other's minds and motives and characters, and the comradeships which are based upon that sort of knowledge are sure to be much more intelligent not only but to breed a much more intimate sympathy and comprehension than could otherwise be created."

ONE PORTION OF WORK HAS ONLY BEGUN.

"Friendship is a very good thing. Intimacy is a very enlightening thing. But friendship may end with sentiment. A new thing that has happened is that we have translated our common principles and our common purposes into a common plan. When we part, we are not going to part with a finished work, but with a work one portion of which is finished and the other portion of which is only begun."

"We have finished the formulation of the peace, but we have begun a plan of co-operation which I believe will broaden and strengthen as the years go by so that this grip of the hands that we have taken now will need to be relaxed. We have been and shall continue to be comrades. We shall continue to be co-workers in the work which is before us. It is common to weave out of our sentiments a common conception of duty and a common conception of the rights of men of every race and of every clime. If it be true that that has been accomplished it is a very great thing."

"As I go away from these scenes, I think I shall realize that I have been present at one of the most vital things that has happened in the history of nations. Nations have formed contracts with each other before, but they never have formed partnerships, they have associated themselves temporarily, but they have never before associated themselves permanently."

WARNING TO ALL NATIONS THAT DO WRONG.

"Merely to beat a nation that was wrong once is not enough. There must follow the warning to all other nations that would do like things that they in turn will be vanquished and shamed if they attempt a dishonorable purpose."

"You can see, therefore, sir, with what deep feelings those of us who must now for a little while turn away from France, shall leave your shores, and though the ocean is broad it will seem very narrow in the future. It will be easier to understand each other than it ever was before, and with the confident intercourse of co-operation, the understanding will be strengthened into action, and action will itself educate alike our purpose and our conduct."

"So, sir, in saying goodbye to France, I'm only saying a sort of physical goodbye, not a spiritual goodbye. I shall remain in France always the warm feelings which the generous treatment of this great people has generated in my heart, and I wish in my turn, sir, to propose, as you have proposed, the continued and increasing friendship of the two nations, the safety and prosperity of France, and closer and closer comradeship of free peoples, and the strengthening of every influence

Wives and Children of Ocean Flight Heroes Waiting on the Dock for Aviators to Land



LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. JAMES L. BREESE JR. AND FRANCIS; MRS. J. H. TOWERS, MRS. P. N. BELLINGER, MRS. A. C. READ, MRS. J. C. MONTFORT, MRS. WALTER HINTON, MRS. P. TALBOT, MRS. H. C. RICHARDSON AND MARGARET.

SCHEIDEMANN SEEKS REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND

Said to Be in Fear of Assassination and to Have Crossed Frontier on Foot.

GENEVA, June 27.—Philipp Scheidemann, former German Chancellor, arrived in Switzerland Thursday night, according to the National Zeitung of Basel. The Swiss Federal authorities have granted him permission to remain in the country for ten days on account of his health, it is said.

Constantine newspapers state that the former Chancellor fled from Germany because he feared assassination, crossing the frontier on foot. It is reported that his request to remain longer than ten days is under consideration by the Federal Government.

AMERICANS AT COBLENZ JAIL ANOTHER GERMAN

Frederick Ketterman Convicted of Violating Armistice by Recruiting for Army.

COBLENZ, June 27.—Frederick Ketterman, under officer in the German Army, was convicted today by an American Military Commission of recruiting civilians within the American occupied area. This was held to be a violation of the armistice terms and an infraction of regulations published by American military authorities in Germany in February. Ketterman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 5,000 marks.

GOLD PEACE MEDALS ORDERED BY FRANCE

Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando Each to Have One.

PARIS, June 27 (United Press).—The French Government has ordered a number of medals, commemorative of the peace treaty, to be struck off. They will be three inches long and one inch wide. On one side will be a woman, symbol of Victory, and on the reverse a harvest scene. Upon the medal will be engraved "Conference de la Paix, 1919."

Solid gold medals will be presented to President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and former Premier Orlando. Gold-plated silver medals will be distributed among the diplomats who aided in the peace settlement.

IRISH DELEGATES COMING.

Duane and Walsh Will Sail Tomorrow.

PARIS, June 27.—The delegation representing Irish societies in the United States has been notified that the Irish question, so far as the Peace Conference is concerned, has been left in the hands of Premier Clemenceau.

Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Duane, the delegates remaining here, will sail for the United States on Saturday.

PLLOT AMONG GERMANS TO CREATE A NEW STATE

Exposure Caused the Allies to Send Special Warning to Berlin.

BERLIN, June 27.—(Associated Press).—Details of a secret plan to create a separate state in northern Germany, are revealed by the Danzig correspondent of the Tagblatt, who says it was the intention to cooperate with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg in the establishment of either a republic or a monarchy to include East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen.

The plan, he says, was favored by Adolf von Batocki, President of East Prussia; Herr Schnackenberg, President of West Prussia and Herr von Buslow, President of Posen.

UKRAINIANS DEFEAT BOLSHEVIK FORCE

Recapture Odessa and Other Cities and Are Nearing Kiev.

BERNE, June 27.—The Ukrainians under Gen. Petlura have defeated Bolshevik forces all along the front, recapturing Odessa and threatening Kiev, according to a Ukrainian official statement received here today.

They have captured Harkov, Fastov, Skviro and are within thirty kilometers of Kiev.

AMERICANS RELIEVE 50,000 LITHUANIANS

Follow Army as It Drives Out Reds and Gives Food to the Starving.

PARIS, June 27.—American relief workers are following the victorious Lithuanian Army commanded by Gen. Zukauskas, which has resumed the offensive against the Bolsheviks near Dvinsk, according to a dispatch received by Herbert Hoover, commander of the Inter-allied Food Commission from Capt. Howell Forman of the American Battle Relief headquarters at Kovno.

In this region there are 50,000 Lithuanians still remaining, and most of them are starving because the country is stripped of all foodstuffs. The Americans are paying special attention to the condition of children in the district. Dr. Aldonias Stipunas, an American woman of Lithuanian parentage and the graduate of Philadelphia Women's College, who is assisting child welfare work, says that within a week after American food arrived, children who when found were unable to stand have been strong enough to run about.

CHICAGO POLICE VOTE ON TIME FOR STRIKE

Men Will Quit Unless Demands Are Met, Asserts Their Leader.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Chicago's strike of municipal employees threatened a wider scope today when Michael O'Connor, President of the patrolmen's organization, said his men will quit work unless salary demands are met at once.

The patrolmen ask \$1,800 a year. They now received \$1,700. They were to vote on a time for the walkout later today. Firemen also are dissatisfied.

AUBURN FUGITIVE RECAPTURED.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Harold Kinsinger, one of the two men escaped from a road gang near Auburn Prison Tuesday, was arrested here early today. He told the police he had run away to see his mother, whom he says is ill.

FOCH GOES TO COBLENZ; LAST VISIT TO AMERICANS

Calls on Gen. Liggett With Aides and Members of His Staff.

COBLENZ, June 27 (Associated Press).—Marshal Foch arrived here Wednesday for what may be his last visit to the Coblenz bridgehead during his occupation by American troops. He was accompanied by his aides and several members of his staff. He called upon Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett at his headquarters.

Marshal Foch expressed to Gen. Liggett his admiration for the American army. In reference to peace, he said: "Peace terms have not yet been signed and until they are actually signed we must not relax our watch on the Rhine in the least."

Marshal Foch spent a half-hour with Gen. Liggett and then proceeded on his journey by automobile. He is planning to return on Thursday to his advanced headquarters at Kreunach.

INNOCENT VICTIM TELLS HER STORY AT GUNSON TRIAL

(Continued From First Page.)

called a patrol wagon. I objected and said we wanted to go in a trolley. "Gunson said to me, 'You're an idiot, you are—the patrol wagon for you!'"

"When we got to court we were not arraigned immediately because Gunson told Magistrate Mancuso he had a date."

MAGISTRATE MANCUSO AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

Magistrate Mancuso was an interested spectator at the trial. He sat at the lawyers' table and took many notes. The trial was presided over by First Deputy Commissioner Leach, Third Deputy Porter and Fifth Deputy Ellen O'Grady.

Witnesses were excluded from the trial room. One of these was a woman with two children. It was said that she would be called to tell of an experience similar to that of the two girls. Her name was not made public.

"Did she go to cabarets much? Miss Cohen was asked.

"Oh, yes," she said. "Sally and I go now and then to the Moulin Rouge and the Bal Tabarin and places like that."

"Will you tell us," she was asked, "the names of some of the men with whom you go to such places?"

"I certainly will not," said Lillian. "I'm not going to drag the names of those prominent business men into this case."

"Did you go home in a car once with a man?" she was asked, and she said she did.

"Was he married?"

"I should say not," said Lillian. "I don't go out with married men," she added indignantly.

"Do you go to Turkish baths?" was another question.

"Yes, Sally and I go sometimes on Wednesday nights."

She did not know how much it cost, she said, because Sally paid for the taurins frequently she would pay Sally's check.

"We were trying to get away when we were arrested," said Lillian. Magistrate McGeehan, a character witness for Gunson, said the detective's veracity was "better than good," and that he was "a painstaking, conscientious officer."

Similar testimony was given by Inspector Thomas V. Underhill.

SENATE ASKS WILSON CONCERNING SIBERIAN POLICY.

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DRY ENFORCEMENT BILLS GO TO HOUSE BY VOTE OF 17 TO 2

Judiciary Committee Urges More Lenient Regulations in War Section.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Enforcement legislation for both wartime and Constitutional prohibition was formally reported to the House in a bill of two sections by the House Judiciary Committee today. The wartime enforcement section is set down as part one.

The vote on reporting the legislation was 17 to 2. As the bill now stands more lenient laws are provided in the section for wartime prohibition than in the Constitutional prohibition section.

Those voting against the bill were Representatives Igoe and Dyer, both of St. Louis.

A special rule for consideration of the legislation will be asked of the Rules Committee, but it is practically certain it will not come up in the House until the middle of next week. A minority report will be filed by five members of the committee.

Another eleven-hour move to report a separate bill for wartime prohibition in the hope of rushing it through before July 1 failed by a vote of 19 to 6, the committee standing by its original intention to provide separate enforcement provisions for the two kinds of prohibition, but in one bill.

The committee adopted an amendment by Representative Steele, Pennsylvania, allowing manufacturers of non-alcoholic beverages to reduce the amount of alcohol in beverages so they may be classed as soft drinks. The amount of alcohol after the reduction must be less than one-half of one per cent. This will allow the use of a large amount of wine and beer, Steele said.

As to what President Wilson intends to do as to amending war time prohibition, so far as it affects wines and beer, after July 1, no one in Washington apparently knows, and there is no agreement among Administration officials as to the likelihood of his action.

Although enforcement legislation cannot be passed by Congress and approved by the President before war-time prohibition becomes effective, the Department of Justice will undertake to enforce the prohibition law. Unofficial reports have reached the Department that in a number of cities in the East the brewing and sale of beer containing 3.4 per cent. alcohol will be continued by some brewers and dealers on the ground that such beer is not intoxicating. These attempts will be watched.

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